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short black cilia on the under margins. Toward the middle it is well covered with gray soredia forming usually a powdery crust: apothecia are rare. This attractive lichen is found on trees and rocks, the finest specimens on the latter; it is common in the Eastern States. Although semi-crustaceous, in damp weather it can be collected readily if growing on rock; that on trees must be taken with the bark.

SELIGERIA TRISTICHOIDES KINDB.

This species is described in Rev. Bryol., 1896, p. 20, as follows:

"Leaves broader than in *Seligeria tristicha*; costa not distinctly excurrent. Perichætil leaves abruptly narrowed; costa percurrent or short-excurrent.

Norway, northern district. Arnell and Schlegel: E. Nyman."

In his "Species of European and North American Bryineæ," part 2, published in 1897, the author, on p. 213, ranks his new species with "*S. tristicha* Bridel," [which should be *S. tristicha* (Brid.) B. S.] under "Capsule piriform, with straight pedicel." Trusting implicitly in this characterization as correct, I never suspected that the Schlegel and Arnell plant in my hands, and referred to in the January, 1902, BRYOLOGIST, p. 7, in connection with the plant collected by Dr. G. G. Kennedy in Vermont (not in "Connecticut," as stated erroneously then), *could* be the type—as it appears to be from several considerations—of Dr. Kindberg's *S. tristichoides*. For this Norwegian plant has not "capsule piriform," nor "straight pedicel." The Vermont plant, as I have endeavored to set forth in my note and drawings, agrees essentially with the Norwegian plant, having the capsule *hemispherical*, as shown, and the seta *curved*, as stated. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. H. N. Dixon, who shared with me his specimen of this Norwegian plant collected by Dr. I. Hagen in 1896, I have been able to make another minute comparison, which tends to confirm my view as to the specific identity of the two plants. This is the more important since to Dr. Hagen, the collector, belongs the credit of describing for the first time adequately Kindberg's *Seligeria tristichoides* (in Musci Norvegiæ Borealis, part I. p. 32, 1899) so that it may hereafter be recognized.

Dr. Hagen's statements at the end of his description are of sufficiently general interest to be quoted in full. He says: "This species is the same as has passed since Sommerfelt for *S. tristicha*; neither the author of Bry. Eur. nor Lindberg in his 'Utredning af de Skandinaviska Seligeriæ' have separated it from this species, which is not strange, in view of the scant material available at the time. In 1894 I recognized it as a good new species and have since distributed it frequently as *S. uncula*, although I had a suspicion that the *S. tristichoides* mentioned by Kindberg in Rev. Bryol., 1896 and in Bot. Not. might be identical with it. But the descriptions given there were so incomplete that his species could not be distinguished from *S. cal-carea*, wherefore I ignored his name. It is only at the place above cited (Bot. Not.) that he has given a diagnosis which, while still very incomplete,

is satisfactory in so far as its identity with *S. uncula* may be considered established."

"From all other species of the genus, *S. tristichoides* is distinguished by the exothecium of the capsule being *pustulose* in the dry state (as e. g., in *Mniobryun carneum*,) and by the projecting columella, which latter character is apparently entirely new in this genus. Further, it is an intermediate form between *S. tristicha* with which it shares the sterile branches with *tristichous* leaves, and *S. calcarea* with which it shares *leaf form*. From the former it is distinguished, besides the above cited characters, by its much shorter leaves and the entire structure of the fruit, by the color, thickness, length and bend in the seta, by the absence of the neck and the form of the capsule, by the longer teeth and smaller spores; from the latter it stands distinct by the tristichous leaves, the curved seta, the absence of neck on capsule, the longer teeth and somewhat larger spores."

"*S. tristicha* is not found in Norway, and must be struck from the Flora."

It is thus clear that the Vermont Seligeria by misunderstanding referred to *S. tristicha*, the Norwegian plant so-called up to a recent date, must with it be referred to *S. tristichoides* Kindb., as var. *laxa*: *Seligeria tristichoides laxa*.

In a letter from Dr. Hagen received since writing the above, this author expresses his judgment that this plant is *specifically* distinct from *S. tristichoides* "because of the longer, distant, and scabrous leaves, peristome teeth shorter and inserted nearer the mouth, etc. (Columella not elongated!)" He urges that it has been described before as *S. trifaria patula* Lindb. in Oefv. af K. Vct. Skand. Foerh. 1864, p. 189: "Leaves and perichaetial bracts erect-open, narrowed into a rather long subrecurved, minutely crenulate subula, with cells smaller, filled with chlorophyll, those of the subula quadrate." Dr. Hagen states that this rare plant is known only from a single locality, the Swedish Island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea. He generously sent me a few sterile stems of it, with the note that "the pedicel is much shorter than that of the true *S. tristicha*, and the capsule seems to be shorter and broader." He also enclosed an abundant specimen of *S. tristichoides* Kindberg, collected by himself.

From all this it is clear that Lindberg, when he referred the Gotland plant to *S. trifaria* (*S. tristicha*) had before him the Norwegian plant, not the one from other parts of Europe. For with that it is evidently related as a variety, it seems to me. And he would doubtless have written *S. tristichoides patula*, had he recognized the specific distinctness of the Norwegian Seligeria from *S. tristicha*.

After a close comparison of leaves from this var. *patula*, with those from the American plant in question, I admit that there is good ground for Dr. Hagen urging the identity of the two plants: shape, areolation, and disposition of leaves on the stem is strikingly similar. I note, however, a slight difference in the leaf apex: the American plant has a *shorter* apical cell, and the costa runs *clear up* to it; the Swedish plant has a *longer* apical cell, and

the costa ceases some little distance below, leaving the apex clearly of one cell layer. And, so far as I have been able to ascertain, this difference has seemed constant. I therefore suggest deliberation before finally uniting the two varieties in question. This seems the more desirable when we consider the wide separation of the stations, and also the fact that both have been collected but once, leaving only scant material for a complete comparison.

In closing I desire to make again grateful acknowledgment both to Mr. H. N. Dixon and to Dr. I. Hagen for helpful suggestions and material for this note.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

CALLIERGIDIUM *vice* *PSEUDO-CALLIERGON* Ren.—By an oversight I duplicated *Pseudo-calliergon* Limpr. (I. aubmoose III., p. 547) in *THE BRYOLOGIST* of Oct., 1901, p. 63. I therefore propose the name *Calliergidium*, transferring to this new subgenus *Hypnum Tundra* Arnell, *Hypnum Bakeri* Ren., *Hypnum pseudostramineum* C. Muell., and *Hypnum plesiostramineum* Ren. F. Renaud, Nice, France, March, 1902.

THE GENUS SEMATOPHYLLUM.

BY ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

Part 21 of Dr. Braithwaite's British Moss-flora has just arrived, having been issued in April, 1902. It will be found that he adopts the genus *Sematophyllum* Mitt. in its original sense, to include three European species, of which *S. demissum* and *S. micans* are described. In a foot-note Dr. Braithwaite gives his reasons for using the specific name of *micans*, instead of transferring *H. Novæ-Cesareæ*, as he should have done. We cannot agree with his argument, as *H. micans* Sw., 1829, has priority over *H. micans* Wils. 1833, even though both are referable to other genera.

On consulting the original place of publication of *Sematophyllum*, it will be found that Mitten was guilty of an act of injustice, as he recognized *S. auricomum* and *S. demissum* as typifying his genus, yet concluded his remarks by saying—"Their affinity is remote from *Rhynchostegium* Schimp. of which his *Raphidostegium* was made a section, to include *Hypnum demissum* Wils." He should have taken up Schimper's name, as he had clearly characterized the subgenus, even though he did not raise it to generic rank, as will be seen by the following synonymy:

SEMATOPHYLLUM, Mitt. Journ. Linn. Soc., 8: 5. 1864.

Hypnum (subsect.) *Aptychus*, C. M. Syn. Musc. 2:325 1851.

Rhynchostegium (subgen.) *Raphidostegium*, Br. & Sch. Br. Eu. fasc. 49-51. 1852.

Raphidostegium De Not. Cronaca 2: 31. 1867.

Rhynchostegium (sect.) *Raphidorrhyncha*, Sch. Syn. Musc. Ed. 2, 678-680. 1876.

Carl Müller founded the subsection *Aptychus* to include those mosses of the genus *Hypnum* having ecostate or bicostate leaves and vesicular alar cells, and described *H. Kegelianum*, *H. Hampeanum*, *H. microcarpum*, *H.*